



U.S. Department of Energy
Federal Energy Technology Center

CLEAN AFFORDABLE POWER

- ☒ fossil energy
- ☐ environmental
- ☐ energy efficiency
- ☐ other

M99000283 P6.5

SUPER 9-CHROME ALLOY

States Impacted:

All states that could use pulverized coal-fired systems for power generation.

Benefit Areas:

Environment, Reduced CO₂ Emissions, Energy Efficiency

Participants:

Babcock and Wilcox, Southern California Edison, Dayton Power and Light, Ellwood Quality Steels Company, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

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Description

Super 9 Chrome, (which stands for 9 percent chromium content), a super-strong steel alloy, is a worldwide industry standard for safer and more reliable coal-fired power plants. The metal is used for superheater tubes, pipes, and forgings.

With code approval of this new alloy, it became possible to increase a power plant's operating steam temperature from approximately 1,005 °F to 1,075 °F and, at the same time, extend the life of power plant equipment. The higher operating temperatures allowed power plants to boost efficiencies by 3 to 5 percentage points — a significant increase in power plant performance, cost savings, and environmental protection. For example, a 500 megawatt (MWe) power plant operating at 38 percent efficiency will burn nearly 111,000 fewer tons of coal each year than the same plant operating at 35 percent efficiency.

Goals

The goal is distribution of the commercial metal alloy Super 9-Chrome, leading to more efficient coal-fired power plants.

Tangible Benefits

National: Use of this new alloy yields an annual cost savings of \$1.8 million in fuel costs and a reduction in CO₂ emissions by 280,000 tons. An Oak Ridge National Laboratory study has confirmed more than \$200 million in sales resulting from the DOE investment in this advanced material.

Regional: The earliest sale of the Super 9-Chrome alloy was for 37 tons to Southern California Edison Company in 1984. In 1988, components of this alloy were sold for use in a coal-fired power plant in Aberdeen, Ohio.